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subdirector-general of sanitary administration or his substitute, vice-president; and the commandant of police, the veterinary inspector in chief of the sanitary administration or his substitute, the sanitary inspector of the city of Cairo, and a delegate of the ministry of public works, members. The order is to go into force immediately after its promulgation in the official journals.

THE RED CROSS IN THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA.

During the month of November, 1904, in seven zones of the Roman Campagna where the Italian Red Cross Society is conducting its operations, 1,339 individuals were given prophylactic doses of quinine in addition to those previously put under treatment. In the seven zones there were 67 cases of relapses of malarial diseases in persons who had not properly continued their treatment. There were 42 cases of disease not of a malarial character. Thirty patients were sent to Rome for treatment in hospital.

SMALLPOX IN PALERMO.

During the first half of the year 1904 sporadic cases of smallpox were continually occurring at Palermo, Italy. From the middle of the year until the present time the disease has prevailed in an epidemic form. Vaccination of emigrants leaving for the United States and disinfection of their effects have been required in addition to careful personal examination. The present infection appears to have been introduced by a family from Tunis that took up its abode in a quarter of Palermo known as Zisa. Thence the disease spread to another quarter, the Borgo Nuovo. The disease in its epidemic manifestations appears to be confined to these two sections, although isolated cases have appeared in different parts of the city. Not only discrete but confluent and hemorrhagic cases have occurred, the cases of black smallpox being very limited in number and invariably fatal.

The following table gives the prevalence in the year 1904:

Smallpox and varioloid, Palermo, Italy, 1904.

Month.	Cases.	Deaths.	Month.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	2	0	July.....	48	9
February	0	0	August.....	73	25
March	2	1	September	44	13
April	3	0	October	31	10
May	14	3	November	32	18
June.....	4	1	December.....	49	13

From January 1 to 8, 1904, there were 39 cases and 3 deaths.

PANAMA.

Reports from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Sanitary conditions—Fumigation of steamship Somerford to destroy mosquitoes—Death from yellow fever, case probably imported.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports January 23, 24, and 30, as follows:

During the week ended January 21, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British steamship *Beverly*, for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 16, with 43 crew and 22 passengers.

American steamship *Allianca*, for New York, January 18, with 66 crew and 16 passengers.

British steamship *Orion*, for New Orleans via Mexican ports, January 19, with 35 crew and no passengers.

German steamship *Brewster*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, January 19, with 33 crew and 4 passengers.

The following remark appeared on all the above bills of health:

During the week ended January 16 three new cases of yellow fever have been officially reported in Panama. No deaths. None have been reported in Colon.

Sanitary condition of Colon and vicinity for the week ended January 23, 1905.

The following deaths have been officially reported during the week in Colon:

January 19, 1 Panaman, female, 46 years, syphilis; 1 Panaman, male, 4 months, malarial disease; 1 Chinese, female, 31 years, cerebral fever. January 20, 1 Jamaican, female, 25 years, broncho-pneumonia. January 23, 1 Jamaican, female, 25 years, malarial disease.

Officially estimated population, 8,000.

No cases of quarantinable diseases have been reported in Colon, and I am officially informed that no new cases of yellow fever have occurred in the city of Panama since the last case reported on January 13.

During the week ended January 28, 1905, the following vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

British steamship *Somerford* for Norfolk, via Santiago, Cuba, January 21, with 21 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Colombia* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 21, with 17 crew and 4 passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Belvernon* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 21, with 21 crew and no passengers.

American steamship *Advance* for New York, January 25, with 62 crew and 43 passengers.

British steamship *Wm. Cliff* for New Orleans, via Jamaica and Mexican ports, January 25, with 43 crew and 69 passengers.

British schooner *Blomidon* for Pascagoula, January 26, with 7 crew and no passengers.

Norwegian steamship *Ellis* for New Orleans, via Bocas del Toro, January 27, with 34 crew and 16 passengers.

The steamship *Somerford*, at the request of the agent of the Earline Steamship Company, was fumigated for the purpose of destroying mosquitoes by the Isthmian Quarantine Service, under the supervision of Passed Asst. Surg. R. H. von Ezdorf. This fumigation was done by burning sulphur in the living quarters of the vessel, 2 pounds to the 1,000 cubic feet, for four hours while lying in open harbor.

The following remark was made on all bills of health issued during the week:

During the week ended January 16, 1905, three new cases of yellow fever were officially reported in Panama. No deaths. None were reported in Colon. During the week ended January 23 no new cases were reported in Panama.